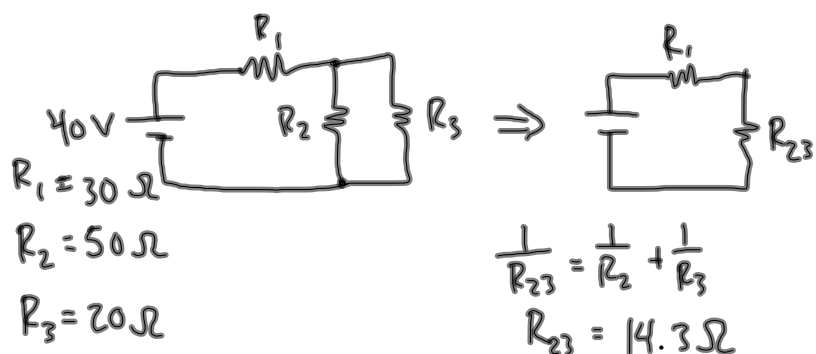


HW: p. 800: 5, 7  
p. 801: 9, 15

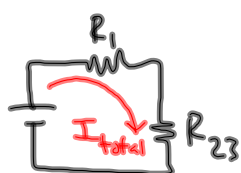
Finding V's and I's of Resistors:

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_{23}$$

$$= 44.3\ \Omega$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = I_{\text{total}} R_{eq}$$

$$I_{\text{total}} = \frac{40\text{V}}{44.3\ \Omega} = 0.903\text{A}$$



$$V_1 = I_{\text{total}} R_1$$

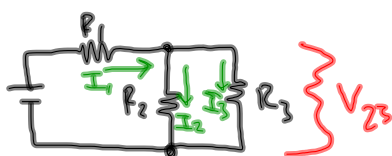
$$= (0.903\text{A})(30\ \Omega)$$

$$= 27.1\text{V}$$

$$V_{23} = I_{\text{total}} R_{23}$$

$$= (0.903\text{A})(14.3\ \Omega)$$

$$= 12.9\text{V}$$



$$V_{23} = I_2 R_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{12.9\text{V}}{50\ \Omega} = 0.258\text{A}$$

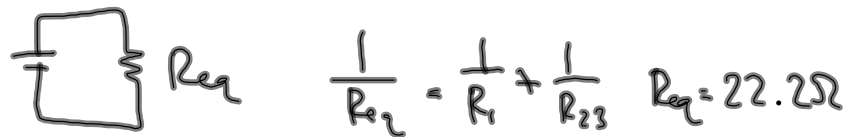
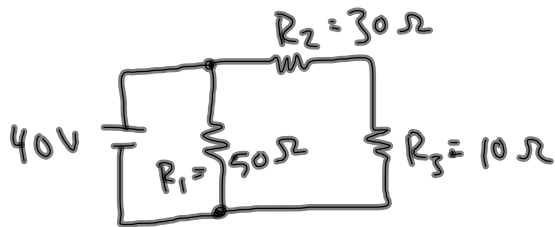
$$V_{23} = I_3 R_3$$

$$I_3 = \frac{12.9\text{V}}{20\ \Omega} = 0.645\text{A}$$

Electric Power: [units: W]

$$P = IV = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

# Circuit Notes and Examples 11.15.11 AP Physics



$$V_{total} = I_{total} R_{eq}$$

$$I_{total} = \frac{40V}{22.2\Omega} = 1.80A$$

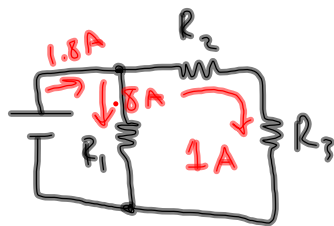


$$V = I_1 R_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{40V}{50\Omega} = 0.8A$$

$$V = I_{23} R_{23}$$

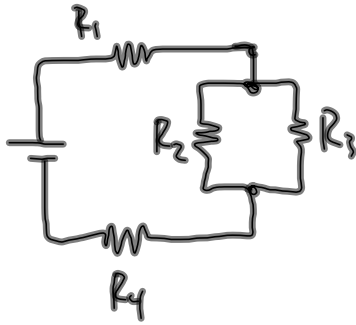
$$I_{23} = \frac{40V}{40\Omega} = 1A$$



$$V_2 = I R_2 = (1A)(30\Omega) = 30V$$

$$V_3 = I R_3 = (1A)(10\Omega) = 10V$$

Circuit Notes and Examples 11.15.11 AP Physics



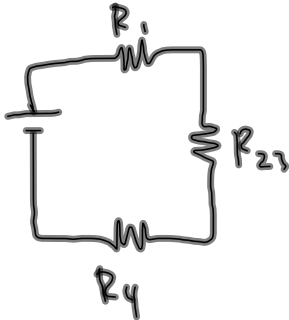
$$R_1 = 20 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 30 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 10 \Omega$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = 40 \text{ V}$$

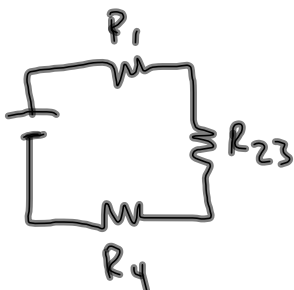


$$\frac{1}{R_{23}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \quad R_{23} = 7.5 \Omega$$



$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_{23} + R_4 = 37.5 \Omega$$

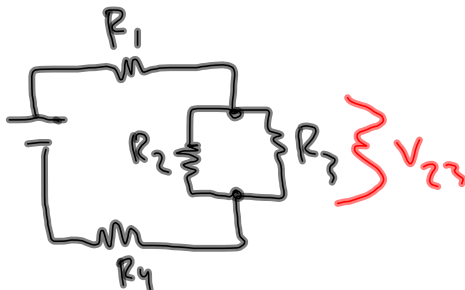
$$I_{\text{total}} = \frac{V_{\text{total}}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{40 \text{ V}}{37.5 \Omega} = 1.07 \text{ A}$$



$$V_1 = I_{\text{total}} R_1 = 21.4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{23} = I_{\text{total}} R_{23} = 8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_4 = I_{\text{total}} R_4 = 10.7 \text{ V}$$

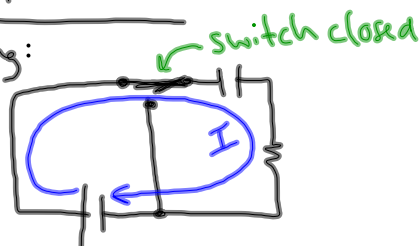


$$I_2 = \frac{V_{23}}{R_2} = .268 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_{23}}{R_3} = .803 \text{ A}$$

## RC Circuits:

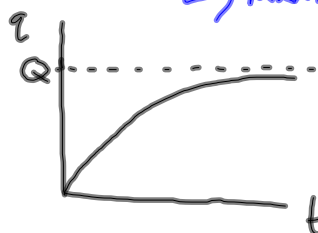
• Charging:



— Charge of capacitor:

$$q(t) = Q(1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

↳ maximum charge



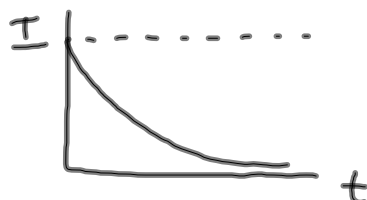
— Current:

$$I(t) = \frac{V}{R} e^{-t/RC}$$

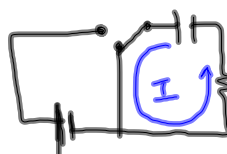
$$\tau = RC$$

(greek letter tau)

this is the time constant of the RC circuit

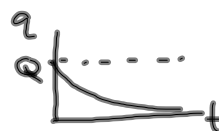


• Discharging:



— Charge on capacitor:

$$q(t) = Q e^{-t/RC}$$



— Current:

$$I(t) = -\frac{Q}{RC} e^{-t/RC}$$

